

ill manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake." It is imperiously the duty of Ministers, as well as other men to strive, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in them to live peaceably with all men." But they are not to seek peace by withholding or compromising the truth. They are directed, Zech. vi. 19, to—"Love the truth and peace." Hence we conclude a Minister may be useful though he be not popular: That he cannot be useful to the full extent of his ability, if from the fear of man he fail to declare all the counsel of God. Bearing in mind the charge of the Apostle to Timothy, under the most solemn sanctions, to "preach the word," it is not only the duty of the ministry faithfully to declare the truth as it is in Jesus, that they may be "pure from the blood of all men;" but also as a means by which they may induce those under their charge to make that word the rule of their life: To produce this result, we observe,

3. That the message of salvation should be proclaimed in the spirit of its author. Rom. viii. 9. "If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." He is not qualified to be Christ's in any respect unless he be under the influence of a like holy disposition, and cannot be prepared, therefore, to proclaim his gospel successfully to others. The truth may be delivered in such a manner as not only to fail in producing a good effect, but of stealing the mind against its reception. This arises not so much from the language in which it is delivered as the spirit. The truth, though necessary to be taught, must be spoken in love. Eph. iv. 15. But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, which is the head, Christ." Love to God and man is the foundation of every qualification of the servant of Christ. See 1 Cor. chap. xiii. particular verses 1-8. Would Ministers induce their charge to practice the precepts of the Bible, let them take heed to the spirit in which those precepts are taught.

4. Ministers should be living exemplifications of the precepts they teach. Rom. ix. 21. "Thou, therefore, which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? thou, that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? 23. Thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law dishonorest thou God?" It has been said of Ministers, that they were as posts on the wayside, which, without walking in the way of their own direction, pointed the traveller to the path which leads to the desired goal. The truth or falsehood of this charge will not be fully unfolded till the day in which Jesus Christ shall judge the secrets of all hearts: Yet of this may the ministry rest assured, that they will not prove as successful in influencing men to walk in the way of holiness as the index on the way side, unless they lead in the way. Do the ministry preach against worldly-mindedness, and are they conformed to the world? Do they teach others to love their enemies, and do they bear malice? Do they inculcate principles of benevolence, and are they of a contracted and illiberal spirit? Alas! there may be some few individuals among their ranks of this stamp, but we trust "they are but few and far between." It may be said of some of them, however, with some show of propriety, "Physician heal thyself." 2 Tim. ii. 4. "No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a soldier." Yet one has gone to his merchandise, another to his farm, another to his school-room, while but few remain constantly at their posts on the walls of Zion to cry aloud and spare not. But in reply may such not say, 1 Cor. ix. 7. "Who goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges? Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk thereof?" ver. 14. "Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the gospel, shall live of the gospel." Ministers are men of like wants with other men, and have those for whom they must provide. If they make not this provision, they will have denied the faith and acted worse than infidels. They are not miraculously supplied, neither has God promised miraculously to supply them with food from heaven, and garments that wax not old, but while they are commanded to attend to the spiritual interests of the Church, the Church is under equally strong obligations to provide for their temporal wants.

5. Ministers should be men of prayer. The prayer of faith claims the promises of God, which cannot fail. Let Ministers water their labors with much fervent prayer, and in due season they shall reap if they faint not. James v. 16. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Matt. xxi. 22. "And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."

6. They should rely alone upon the power of God to effect the work. John xv. 5. "For without me ye can do nothing with Christ. Then let Ministers make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the oracles of truth: let them faithfully proclaim in the spirit of love that truth and practice it; let them weep between the porch and the altar, and go in the strength of the Lord God; then will their flocks learn to prize more fully the scriptures of truth, make them more conscientiously and effectively the rule of their life, and be more exemplary and zealous in the cause of God. Then shall Zion arise and shine in the glory of him who rises upon her, looking forth as the morn, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners.

For the Advertiser.
DINNER TO THE HON. F. W. PICKENS.
On the 20th inst. about 270 ladies and seven or eight hundred gentlemen assembled at Mrs. Caroline Harmon's Spring, in the Dark Corner, to meet the guest of the day.

Shortly after 11 o'clock he arrived, and was met by the Committee and conducted to a seat. At 12 o'clock dinner was announced, when the ladies were seated to the table, handsomely and richly furnished, by the citizens of the neighborhood. After the ladies had dined, the table was replenished abundantly with the same luxuries, of which the gentlemen partook, in the true republican style.

After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were offered:
1st. The Hon. F. W. Pickens, our guest.—A sterling advocate for the rights of the South—an able defender of the Democratic cause—a devoted Agriculturist, and in favor of immediate Annexation.—The people of Edgefield know his worth, and will ever duly appreciate it.

After the cheering had ceased, Col. Pickens took the stand, which was responded to by a general applause from the assembled multitude. After returning his thanks and gratitude in a feeling manner, for their kindness in tendering him this dinner, and their cordial reception of him, he addressed the company for two hours, in his usual eloquent and animated style—he spoke on the tariff, and illustrated its effects upon the exports and imports of the country, and connected it with the currency, maintaining that a United States Bank and a Tariff for Protection, necessarily went together; that the expanded circulation created by the one, was necessary to raise the home price, so as to indemnify for the increased cost of production in a Tariff for protection; and that the system of odious injustice and oppression was complete when both were fixed upon the country; and if this ever should be perpetuated by trampling over the Constitution, that it was not to be borne by freemen, &c., &c.

He also explained at large the Texas question, and the importance of it in a military point of view, and contended that the rejection led inevitably to war in its consequences, and that its annexation would preserve the peace and permanent independence of the Union.

He closed by complimenting the ladies, for their attendance, amidst the universal applause of an attentive and orderly company. After which the reading of the regular toasts was resumed.

2nd. Gen. George Washington—very appropriately called the Father of his country.—The author and supporter of our liberties.—Generations yet unborn, will celebrate his name, and glory in imitating his examples.

3rd. The Hon. John C. Calhoun—His long tried and devoted patriotism, claims for him higher honors than his countrymen has bestowed upon him.

4th. The Hon. George McDuffie.—The hold, able and independent supporter of the Constitution—the vigilant sentinel of Southern interests.—May his physical powers be sustained until he witnesses the accomplishment of his grand desires.

5th. The Hon. A. Burt.—He has proved himself worthy the station he occupies, and an honor to his constituents.

6th. The candidates for our next Legislature.—High minded and honorable men, worthy the confidence of the people.

7th. Texas and Annexation.—The watch word to rally the friends of Democracy and save the Union.

8th. Polk and Dallas.—The Democratic candidates for the two highest offices within the gift of the people; may they triumphantly succeed, and as far as South Carolina is concerned, they shall have our united and cordial support.

9th. The Light Infantry Company, Spirit of Seventy-six—composed of bold, high minded, and honorable men. With such an officer at their head as their captain, and animated by such music as the present Band, cannot fail to make such acquisitions in military knowledge as to render them a strong arm of defence in time of need.

10th. Oh! Woman, thou pride of creation, What rapture together do blend; Thy love (modest blushing confession) Thy love to the heart of a friend.

After the 9th toast, Capt. John Hill arose and accepted the compliment, with a return of kindness and gratitude, and in conclusion gave the following sentiment:

The present Crisis—Pregnant with important events, scan them well, be alive to our interest, guard against unnecessary excitement, sustain measures, not men.

By the Committee.—Hon. F. W. Pickens—His strict integrity and fearless devotion in the defence of the Southern rights, has obtained for him a place in our affections, which nothing but an abandonment of his principles can obliterate.

By Maj. J. A. Talbot.—The Republic of Texas—May she never be compelled to form a treaty of alliance with Great Britain.

By J. W. Campbell—Gen. Andrew Jackson—a true lover of his country—May he yet live to see Texas annexed to this United States.

By A. Burt—F. H. Wardlaw, Esq.—An accomplished gentleman, a ripe scholar, and a profound jurist—Old Edgefield can't select a man, who will do her more honor and represent her with more ability and honesty in our State Senate.

By Maj. J. B. Holmes.—The Government of the United States, should only be preserved by adhering to the principles of the Constitution, as they are written, and not by the exercise of doubtful power.

By E. H. Settle.—The Hon. F. W. Pickens.—The honored son of South Carolina—May he have a long and happy life, and when he is called upon to pay the great debt of nature, may he be prepared alike, for the portals of heavenly felicity, as he is for the national councils of his country.

By G. M. Smith, of Geo.—May Texas be ours when prudent to adopt her, and Harry Clay for her President.

By A. G. Harmon, of Abbeville.—Henry Clay—May he become chief and governor of our Constitution.

By Dr. P. S. Ogilvie.—The South prefers the soil of Texas, to Clay of Kentucky.

By D. P. Self.—The Democratic party of this District, are too wide awake to be split by the present exertions of the Whigs and private personal prejudices.

By John Harmon.—The Ladies of South Carolina—May their virtue, industry and education grow as a tender plant, and flourish as the green bay tree.

By Dr. W. D. Jennings.—To those opposed to annexing Texas to these United States. Make your contracts small, Pay your debts all—Never mind Bank tricks, And dabble less in politics.

By a Guest.—The residents of the Dark Corner—A name misapplied, so long as such evidences are displayed of civility and hospitality. By J. B.—May the examples of the fair sex fill the world with virtue as they fill it with fashions.

By J. B. Harris.—The Committee of Arrangements for the present Barbecue—They deserve applause for the style and plan of it, and from the multitude of ladies and gentlemen will be spoken of with pleasure, to generations yet unborn.

By T. C.—Peace at home and friends abroad. Love your wives and fear the Lord.

□ We return our thanks to the editor of the Anderson Gazette, for inserting our Advertisement in his valuable Journal. We little thought, at the time we put forth that notice, that every editor, who was friendly to sustaining the good standing of the Art, would, upon publishing it, receive a volley of abuse, from one, whom we have found out to be devoted of any pretensions to common decency or civility, and who has always, since he has been known to the profession, been a complete beggar for favors from the craft, and weathercock to all parties. We had a hope, that the editor of the Gazette would have treated him with silent contempt, as we ought to have done long since. The editor of the Gazette, in the following has given him his just deserts, and we have no hesitation in endorsing the remarks as true to the letter.

From the Anderson Gazette.

Hamburg Journal.—The Editor of the above sheet, is resolved to have some notoriety, and when his tergiversations in politics, by the most barefaced abandonment of principles, have failed in creating a sensation with the presses of the country, he resorts to the hopeless game of picking Editorial quarrels and controversies with his brethren of the press. Well, if he must put his trash, under our nose, we will deal with it as it deserves. The editor complains that we should have taken part in the "squibbing" between himself and the Edgefield Advertiser, when it is regarded by the public as only a strained effort at wit. We think this like many other efforts of the witty editor, hard strained and without point.—What does he propose doing? Advertising at half the regular established rates, in a flaming notice to the Coroner, Sheriff, Clerk, &c. of Edgefield District, by which he hoped to withdraw that patronage from the paper published at the Court House, and which is the legitimate organ of all the advertisements from the District officers, and he proposes to accomplish his ends by bidding at half price. Others can look upon it as they choose, for ourselves we

are very far from approving of the course of the Journal. Our connection with the press has satisfied us that if any class of mechanics earn hardly their sustenance they are printers. We think their prices are moderate, and are not disposed to lend our aid in docking their wages.

If the Journal has represented truly, the increase of his subscription list since his wonderful conversion to whiggery, he has but little excuse for soliciting [or begging] advertisements at half price, we opine that his new allies in accordance with their established usage will pay him in promises. A few months will satisfy him of their intrinsic value—especially if these promises are drawn upon and dishonored, at as early a date as some of the like description were after the cider campaign of '40. An editor, however lean, lank and hungry he may look, must have a more substantial diet than mere promises. It is hard indeed that this wonderful apostle of Whiggery should be driven to the dire necessity of petitioning for advertising, at half prices, to afford that support which his new and delighted allies refuse to give him. Does the editor suspect nothing from this fact? His brethren are in doubt whether he will stick to them through the campaign, and we should not be at all surprised to learn at any time that he had become a "raunting loco-foco."

We ask the editor, seriously, what cause he has to complain at us? It has not been more than 3 months since we copied, without charge of course, the Prospectus of the Fifth Volume of the Journal four times, although our political principles were totally at variance with his, and nearly half a column of our paper was taken up with the prospectus.—Were we under any obligations to him before that time? What right then has he to complain at our copying the advertisement of the Advertiser? The Editor of the Advertiser kindly copied our Prospectus at the commencement of our Volume, and has since then extended us every courtesy in his power. We return him our thanks for it, and gladly embraced the opportunity of repaying his favors in publishing of his advertisement to continue business at the regularly established rates.

If the editor of the Journal had made a respectful request of us to publish his half fee advertisement we would have complied with it most cheerfully. If we publish it now it will be charged as an advertisement.

The Augusta Washingtonian.—We with pleasure announce the receipt of the first number of the third volume of this valuable Temperance Journal, and hope that the friends of this good cause will step forward and give it that support it so justly deserves. We advise the friends of Temperance to give the following remarks, giving their views and intentions, a careful perusal:

From the Augusta Washingtonian.
To all whom it may concern.—We to-day make a new bow to our readers, and after a brief suspension of our weekly salutations, extend to them the cordial hand. When we last addressed you, the prospect for the renewal of our acquaintance was not very encouraging. But owing to strenuous exertions of a few friends; our list has reached that number, which warrants us in again issuing our sheet. In appearing before you at the commencement of a new volume, it may be proper to premise a few remarks—first, as to what we expect from you.

Our object, then, you will understand, is to advance the great temperance reformation. It will be our aim to present such statements and arguments as may be interesting to the friends of the cause on the one hand, and as may operate beneficially upon those who are still in danger from the intoxicating bowl.—Whilst this shall be the leading design of our paper, we also hope to pay some attention to matters of a miscellaneous character. It will be our purpose to furnish that variety which shall make the Washingtonian a welcome visitor to the family circle, and which shall minister to the gratification of different tastes. We profess no politics. In the discharge of our duty, we know neither Clay nor Freminghouson, Polk nor Dallas. Whenever we can, we shall applaud either party; whenever we must, we shall condemn either. We prefer no sectarianism; but we trust that we shall ever be found supporting, to the best of our ability, the interests of true religion. Our aim, in short, will be to entertain, instruct, and profit all who may favor us with their patronage.

Of our readers we have a very small request to make. It is that they bear with our infirmities, and throw the mantle of charity over our errors. It was a source of regret that any one's feelings should have been wounded by articles which appeared in our former volume. Nothing can be further from the intention of any one who writes for this paper than wound a friend of the cause. If we have appeared severe, or if at any future time we may seem harsh, let it be borne in mind that our seeming severities are the efforts of a love eager to rescue.—It is hard to desist from saying some sharp things when we behold the wiles of the Tempter for the destruction of virtue and innocence. We aim to hit bad principles, not bad men. We would destroy the poison—at the same time we would injure neither the hand that supplies it, or the hand that receives it.

Such are our promises, and such our expectations. Let both then be realized, and at the close of the year we will not regret having labored for you, nor will we regret having purchased and read the third Vol. of the Washingtonian.

"The first bale of Cotton."—We believe we are in possession of this annual curiosity but to ally all jealousy among dealers in the article, we state that it is a small bale, being sent to us a very fair article—but we profess not skill in the matter. The sample is the first that opened in the field—but at that, it indicates a forward condition of the plant.—Charleston Mercury.

The weather has been unusually hot and sultry for the last two weeks, during which period we have had but very little rain in this vicinity, in consequence of which, the gardens, and some fields of corn, have suffered severely from drought. There has been scarcely a day, for the past 8 or 10, that the Mercury has not risen to above 90 deg.—Greenville Moun.

Movement of U. S. Troops.—The Dragoons at Fort Leavenworth have received orders to proceed on an expedition to the Platte—we presume, says the Arkansas Intelligencer, for the purpose of putting a stop to the warlike movements of the Sioux, Otoes, and other tribes in that region.

Government Deposits.—The amount of funds of the Government of the United States in deposit in four weeks in the city of New York on the 1st instant, viz: the Bank of Commerce, Bank of America, Merchants and American Exchange, was \$4,383,000 and in Albany \$94,000.

The U. S. Treasury.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury says: "I learned to-day that the receipts at the Treasury Department exhibit a degree of prosperity in the finances of the Government almost beyond parallel. For the last four or five years the weekly receipts rarely exceeded \$250,000 whereas they now seldom fall below \$900,000, and at times exceed a million!"

The Crops, and the Damage by Floods.—In speaking of the crops, and the damage which has been sustained by the recent disastrous floods, the editor of the Vicksburg Constitutionals says: "In the interior the crops are generally good; in all the valley regions they are seriously injured or totally destroyed, and there are but few plantations indeed entirely exempt from injury by the flood. Where the levees were unbroken, the back water has destroyed from one-fourth to three-fourths of the hopes and prospects. We have not heard of any plantation on the rivers or bayous for many miles above and below as wholly free from damage. Some estimates have been attempted of the destruction. None can be made with anything like certainty; but twenty millions of dollars would assuredly not cover the loss of property and crops, from the falls of the Missouri to the Gulf. Some well informed person, who have seen much of the ruins, do not hesitate to name a much larger sum, and the work of desolation is yet going on. The water here has fallen very little. The last reported rise above has not reached us."

The same editor says that he has seen several estimates of the destruction of the cotton crop in all the submerged country. The general belief is that it will be 450,000 bales, or nearly one-fifth of the whole crop of the U. States.

Overflow at Bayou Sara.—The Bayou Sara Ledger of Saturday last says that: "Our town with the exception of the squares fronting immediately on the river, between the Bayou Sara and Principal street, is fairly inundated. Some families have already left their dwellings, and others are preparing to follow. Altogether, the prospect is uncomfortable enough, for, when the water leaves us the action of the sun on the deposit of vegetable and other matter will scarcely fail to produce, death dealing pestilence among our citizens. It will be a miracle if they escape."—N. O. Pic.

Excitement at Bangor, Me.—The Bangor Mercury states that the rowdy population of that place contemplated an attack upon the Irish population and their church. A paper had been seen, on which there enrolled a huge number of names, and a letter had been written to the Catholic priest, advising him to secure his valuables if he had any. The mayor accordingly placed on duty an additional police, and ordered the military to be in readiness to put down a mob. This prevented any disturbances.

Political Excitement.—The political excitement is represented as very high in Louisville, Ky., between the two parties. The Courier says, the tremendous excitement of 1840 was but a feeble flame compared with the burning enthusiasm of both parties now. On the 4th, two politicians had a fight, when one was stabbed so severely that he died on Friday. Two others were stabbed on Friday night.

AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, vs. "NATIVE AMERICANISM." Look at This.—We have always said that the spirit of "Native Americanism," so called, had its origin in foreign principles, and we will now adduce evidence the most conclusive that the declaration is true to the letter. The evidence is such as will commend itself to every patriot, every man who believes in the doctrine of the immortal Declaration of Independence. After promising in the following quotation,

"That the history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world"—

The Declaration goes on to assign a series of facts to justify a separation from the mother country, and among them is the following remarkable paragraph:

"He (the King of Great Britain) has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

When we hear or see any thing of "Native Americanism" hereafter, we will dash it down with this blow from the Declaration of American Independence.—Albany Atlas.

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Commercial.

HAMBURG, July 16.
Cotton.—There is no demand today for cotton from dealers, and but little coming into market. Although the last accounts from Europe appear favorable, still it is difficult to raise our market. The new crop will begin to arrive in one month from this time, and we look for low prices for the old, and about the same for the new crop. Our quotations are the same as those of last week: say 4 to 6 1/2 cts.—principal sales 6 to 6 1/2 cts.—Journal.

COLUMBIA, July 18.
Cotton.—There is very little doing in Cotton, but somewhat better feeling in the market than for some time past. We quote prices at 4 1/2 cts., while most sales have been made at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2.—Carolinian.

AUGUSTA, July 18.
Cotton.—There has been but a moderate business done during the week. A slight decline has taken place in prices, say from an eighth to a quarter of a cent. The sales effected have been at from 4 1/2 to 6 1/2. The receipts of Cotton from September 1, 1843, to the latest dates, amounted to 1,290,093 bales; same time last year 2,356,434 bales. Exported to foreign ports of the present crop to the latest dates, 1,538,444 bales; same time last year 1,955,825 bales.—Constitutionalist.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 2d day of June last, Miss EMELINE PRESCOTT, daughter of Richard and Nancy Prescott, of this District, aged 22 years. This young woman became the subject of regenerating grace, during the protracted meeting held with the Baptist Church in this place, last fall. After being buried with Christ in Baptism, she became a member of the Church. The illness, which terminated her mortal life, afforded the opportunity of testing the genuineness and efficacy of her faith most satisfactorily. Her pains, which were severe, were borne with christian patience and resignation. She spoke much of Christ, as her friend, that would never leave or forsake her, and exhorted those around her, to seek him as their friend. Her appeals to her parents, and her mother in particular, were most touching. And when her last hour came, she meekly resigned her spirit to her God, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

PALMETTO FIRE COMPANY
Attention!
APPEAR in front of the Engine House on Saturday the 27th inst., at 5 o'clock, precisely, for Drill and Exercise, in full uniform.
By order of the President, pro tem:
J. A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
July 21

Bricks for Sale.
75,000 First rate fresh burnt BRICKS, from the kiln. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. J. D. Tibbets, who will act as our agent during our temporary absence.
MORRIS & CHRISTIAN.
July 24

EDGEFIELD BEAT COMPANY

Attention!
APPEAR on your Company Master Ground, on Saturday the 10th of August next, for Instruction and Drill, armed and equipped as the law directs.

An Election will be held at the same time and place for an Ensign, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Ensign Corley.
Managers—Lieut. Covar, Serg't. Cohn, and Corp'l. Miles.
By order of Capt. C. A. Meigs.
BACON, s. o. s.
July 24

To those Candid Men

WHO honestly doubt the truth of the Brannethian System, we would entreat them to ponder well upon the following facts: The Food taken into the stomach is converted into blood, which vital stream, flowing through all the ramifications of the system, not only imparts strength and continues life, but actually creates, forms, and builds up, each and every part of the animal machine. If the blood therefore, is pure and healthy, the body, which is formed from, and supported by the blood, cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any effusion, such as bile, or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part, takes up impure matters from the local affection, and carries it into the general system. This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit, afflicted with bile, and use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system, and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases, as if bereft by lightning. Now this can be remedied—the Branneth Pills, will, if used at these times, take out all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, at the same time they are curing the local affection. Oh! how important it is to mankind, that this subject be well comprehended; it would save many from tedious times of sickness, and often secure their services to their friends, when otherwise the tomb would have its victim.

Principal Office 241 Broadway, N. Y., a fresh supply just received by the following agents, BLAND & BUTLER, Edgefield C. H., J. S. & D. C. Smylie, Meeting street; John McLaren, Abbeville C. H.; L. D. Merriman, Cokesbury; Whitlock, Sullivan & Waller, Greenwood; Coleman Lipscomb, New Market, and S. D. Clarke & Co., Hamburg. Price 25 cents per box with full directions.
□ See Agents certificate.
July 17

Advertising Reduced!
No Protection!!
THE Editor of the Hamburg Journal, gives notice, to the

SHERIFF, ORDINARY, CLERK OF COURT, COMMISSIONER IN EQUITY, CORONER, &c.

of Edgefield District, that he will publish their orders, advertisements and notices, for one-half the amount which they are forced to pay. Persons who are taxed with former charges, will please bear in mind that if they are charged with those rates, it can be done for at least half the amount. This will be quite an item to persons, especially in those hard times. We shall stick up to our promises, and we hope that interested individuals will see that those officers do not make them pay more than for what we will charge.

□ THE EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER will please copy the above four times, and forward bill to this office for payment, or present it beforehand.
June 26

THE friends of H. A. Nixon, announce him as a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce DANIEL HOLLAND, Esq., a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates, at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce FRANCIS H. WARDLAW, Esq., as a candidate for Senator from Edgefield District.

THE friends of Col. O. TOWLES, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Edgefield District at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce M. GRAY, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature.

THE friends of Col. JOHN QUATREBEM, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Edgefield District at the ensuing election.

THE friends of Mr. SCARBOROUGH BROADWATER, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, of this District.

Edgefield Hussars,